or able, to carry on commerce. In Palestine the very low percentage of Jews in commerce is due to the deliberate policy of settling them in agriculture, and to the fact that commerce with the Arabs is almost entirely in Arab hands. Among the Jews in Prussia, the percentage in industry (including mines) and in handicrafts was, in 1925, 21-9 as against 49-7 in commerce; in Roumania the correspond-ing figures are 42-0 and 40-6. In Lithuania officials and members of professions form only 5 per cent among the Jews, whereas in Prussia (in 1925) and in Hungary the percentage was almost twice as high; it rises with the length of time they have been settled as citizens enjoying full rights and with the degree of economic ease. In agriculture, the propor-tion of Jews in Central Europe does not exceed 5 per cent, in Eastern Europe it varies from 5 to 15, while in Carpatho-Russia it rises to 26-9 and in Palestine to 18-5 per cent.

This was, according to Lestschinsky,[1] in 1932, the occupa-tional distribution of world-Jewry:

		Per cent.
Commerce (including transport, entertainments trade, and banking)	6,100,000	*i.e.* 38*6
Industry (including mining and handicrafts)	5,750,000	„ 364
Professions and the Civil Service	1,000,000	„ 6-3
Agriculture	625,000	„ 4-0
Casual labourers and domestic servants	325,000	,, 2-0
Unoccupied (living on private means, pensions, or in receipt of assistance)		

	2,000,000 ,,	12-7
Together . .	15,800,000 „	100-0

Occupational differences between Jews in various countries have grown up mainly in the last century. At the end of the eighteenth century the great majority of European Jewry inhabited the territories of the late Kingdom of Poland, and about 60 per cent among them were engaged in commerce, 15 per cent in handicrafts, while the rest were teachers, communal officials, Talmudists, agents on the big landed estates, etc. In countries where there has been no

[1] The *MenoraJi Journal,* vol. xx. No. 2 (New York, 1932).